

## RODNEY:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1838.

### WHIG CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

**John Henderson.**  
FOR STATE TREASURER.  
**Silas Brown.**

A Funeral Sermon will be preached at Philadelphia Meeting House, by the Rev'd Mr. Drake, on the Death of Barbara Ann Miller, on Sunday, 14th inst. at 11 o'clock.

The Governor has appointed Isaac N. Nicholson, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Clifton.

MISSISSIPPI SUB-TREASURERS.—The Free Trader says that the county Treasurers in his state are defaulters to the amount of more than \$80,000.

It is said that the cotton shipped on the steam ship Natchez, for New York, brought 10 cents per pound.

THE MAIL.—Since our last, we have received the following dates:

Washington city, June 22.  
Boston, Aug. 28.  
New York, September 3.  
Cincinnati, September 1.  
Indianapolis, August 29.  
Liberty, Miss. September 29.

Since the first day of June we have received six numbers of the New York Express, four of the Boston Courier, and three of the Cincinnati Gazette; and out of 60 letters written by one of our correspondents we have received but 23.

We publish this statement of facts in order to show the regular irregularity of our mails, and to account, in part, for the want of any thing interesting in this and the five or six of our last numbers. By the way of New Orleans we have dates somewhat later than the above.

Since the 1st inst., the Bank at this place has ceased to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars—change under that amount is paid out in specie for checks on the Bank. We presume the other Banks of the State have pursued the same course, in order to make their notes receivable for due to the General Government.

ILLINOIS.—More than sixty days have elapsed since the election took place in this State, and still we have not yet returns of the official vote. If we could have believed the Loco-Foco papers, we should have concluded that the result was even unexpected by favor to their party. But enough is known to render it certain that the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, and have elected their candidate in the third district, in which the vote stood thus: Stuart, (Whig) 17,807; Douglass, (Loco-Foco) 17,730. Carlin (V. B.) majority for Governor falls far short of that anticipated by his supporters.

#### MORMONS.

This ignorant, degraded and fanatical sect, with Joe Smith at its head, is now openly arrayed in hostility against the laws of Missouri; and threatens to "carry war and extermination to the lives and property of every citizen who shall oppose them." They have sent armed men through one or two of the counties, who compelled the inhabitants to sign a written obligation that they will not take sides against them, nor assist the State in enforcing law and order. Under these circumstances the District Judge was called upon to issue warrants for the apprehension and punishment of the most conspicuous of the leaders, which he accordingly issued. The writ for the apprehension of Joe Smith, their prophet, leader, law-giver and general, and one Lyman Wight, was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Daviess county, who, in order to execute it, went to the house of Wight, in which he found about 100 armed men, who opposed the process of the law. Wight told the Sheriff that "he would never be taken alive—that the laws had never protected him, and he owed them no obedience—and that the whole State could not take him." &c.

After this, and in order to prevent the shedding of blood, the citizens of Ray sent a deputation to the Mormons, in order to induce them to submit peacefully to the ordinary course of law; but they were unsuccessful. It is said that their armed force amounts to about 1500 men, principally in Caldwell county, who verily believe it is their bounden duty to support Joe Smith in every thing he may undertake, and strenuously to oppose the jurisdiction of the State. In consequence of the impossibility of bringing them to trial in their own county, (Caldwell), in which the citizens are all, with three exceptions, Mormons and Loco-Focos, it is proposed that the next Legislature of the State repeal the law organizing that county, and attach its territory to that of one of the surrounding counties, where

persons can be found who will be willing to assert and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

#### THE STEAM BOAT CZAR.

The steam boat Czar having been snagged and grounded opposite Island No. 21, in the Mississippi River, on the 1st of October, 1838, the passengers on said boat organized a meeting by the appointment of Dr. H. G. Doyle, Chairman, and Gustavus H. Wilcox, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman to be for the expression of the opinion of the passengers of said boat upon the conduct of the officers and crew at the time of said accident.

On motion of J. H. Lawrence, Esq., a committee of three was appointed by the chair to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. J. H. Lawrence, Esq., Grafton Baker, Esq., and Gustavus H. Wilcox, were appointed said committee, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That the cool and manly conduct of Captain William Hales, and the officers and crew of the steam boat Czar, at the time of the above stated accident, command our admiration: And that the cautious and attentive manner, in which the boat was navigated, fully acquit the said officers and crew of all suspicion of blame.

Resolved, That the thanks of the passengers are due to Capt. Hales, and those under his command, for their unwearied efforts to promote the comfort of the passengers after they left the wreck of the Czar.

Resolved, That the thanks of the passengers are due to Captain Crawford, the Pilot of the Czar, for the masterly manner in which he landed the boat, thereby securing the safety of the passengers and their baggage, as well as a considerable portion of the freight.

Resolved, That the efforts of Captains Hales and Crawford, in getting the passengers of the Czar out of the Ohio River, were creditable to themselves, and entitle them to the thanks of said passengers.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, the Secretary, and all the passengers. That a copy of the same be presented to Captain Hales, and that they be published in the newspapers on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

H. G. DOYLE, Louisiana, Ch'n.

G. H. Wilcox, Rodney, Miss. Sec'y.

E. B. Murray, Rodney, Miss.

Robert Mott, Vicksburg, Miss.

Chas. M. Henderson, Manchester, Miss.

Wm. H. Elliott, do do

D. S. Sexton, Vicksburg, Miss.

C. R. Balfone, Vernon, Miss.

J. Finston, do do

Wm. A. L. Hommedien, Vicksburg, Miss.

Joseph McKibbin, Nashville, Tenn.

N. Gray, Vicksburg, Miss.

J. H. Lawrence, Manchester, Miss.

William Rice, Lake Providence, La.

John Menzie, Mobile, Ala.

Geo. Markam, Vicksburg, Miss.

Wm. H. Featherston, New Orleans.

Wm. Cooper, Brandon, Miss.

Grafton Baker, Natchez, Miss.

Thomas Fletcher, do do

Wm. Todd Doyle, Louisiana.

Nathl. Wilson, Portsmouth, Va.

E. S. Dickinson, Madisonville, Miss.

S. H. Wilson, Vicksburg, Miss.

J. Humble, New Orleans, La.

Hiram Harrison, Manchester, Miss.

John Bull, do do

James Cochlin, do do

Peter Gee, do do

Wm. S. Beatty, Texas.

J. S. Moore, Georgetown, Ky.

Oliver P. Baldwin, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. H. Norris, Louisiana.

Theo. Aug. Irwin, Madisonville, Miss.

The undersigned concur in the foregoing resolutions, so far as they relate to the kindness and attention of the officers. Of the management of the boat they do not assume to judge.

Mrs. Jane B. J. Wilcox, Rodney, Miss.

Mrs. Winifred E. P. Todd, do do

Miss E. A. Lawrence, Maryland.

Mrs. D. Mott, Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. Virginia Lawrence, Manchester, Mi.

Mrs. C. P. Cooper, Brandon, Miss.

Mrs. E. N. Gray, Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. E. Jones, do do

Miss Mary A. E. Doyle, Louisiana.

Mrs. Mary Ann Moore, Georgetown, Ky.

October 1, 1838.

#### From the Southern Sun.

#### GREAT WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Hinds county, at the court house in Raymond, on Monday, the first day of October, agreeably to adjournment, Major John B. Peyton was called to the chair, and A. L. DANNEY, esq., appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were presented for consideration by Charles Hill, and passed by overwhelming majorities:

1. Resolved, That we consider the course of the present administration of the general government, from its commencement to this time, as totally at war with the interests of the country—as designed to perpetuate power in the hands of the ascertained minority, in disregard of the known interests and wishes of the great mass of the American people.

2. Resolved, That the effort now strenuously made by the party in power to prop their sinking fortunes by a pretended union of sentiment with the state rights party, is not only an absurd attempt to reconcile dissimilar principles, but to be successful, will require of the state rights party a sacrifice of political consistency.

3. Resolved, That a sound currency is an essential part of commercial prosperity; and that the sub-treasury, as detailed in congress by those in the confidence of the president, does not propose to furnish one, either directly or by remote consequence; but, on the contrary, is directly ruinous in its action to any institution that might be available for that purpose, and obviously calculated

to augment the already overgrown patronage of the executive.

4. Resolved, That no effectual means of securing a sound currency for the whole country has not yet been devised, except a National Bank; and, viewing the constitutional question as settled, so far as it can be settled by authority, by the recognition of all the departments of the government, from the presidency of General Washington to that of General Jackson, inclusive, and the acquiescence of the people during the whole period, we do not hesitate to give it our cordial and unqualified preference to any experiment made or recommended by the democratic party or its leaders.

5. Resolved, That we recommend to each county in the state to send as many delegates as it has members in the house of representatives, to constitute a state convention, to meet in Jackson on the fourth Monday in January next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, and to take all necessary measures for establishing the ascendancy of correct principles in the state.

6. Resolved, That four persons be appointed to represent this county in said convention.

7. Resolved, That inasmuch as our senator, Colonel T. B. J. Hadley, has recently formed a coalition with a party notoriously in a small minority in this county, and professing principles repudiated by the great majority of his constituents, he cannot longer represent our wishes truly and faithfully.

8. Resolved, That Colonel Hadley be requested to resign; and that a committee of three in each election precinct be appointed by the chairman to frame the request, and procure signatures thereto, and that they constitute a permanent corresponding committee, with power to add to their number, and fill vacancies occurring therein.

9. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the honorable Henry Clay, on topics in which the south has deep interest, and to publish the same for the information of the people.

Gen. Cowles Meade, A. R. Johnson, D. C. Briggs and A. L. Danney, were appointed under the sixth resolution.

JOHN B. PEYTON, Ch'n.

A. L. DANNEY, Sec'y.

#### RULES OF THE HIGH COURTS OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

Whenever a cause is brought into this court from any circuit or probate court, the plaintiff in error, or appellant, shall assign errors within the two first days of the term to which the same is returnable; and on failure to do so, a non pros. may be entered; and defendant in error, or appellee, shall plead thereto within the two succeeding days unless it be necessary for the defendant to enter a motion before issue made up.

Rule II. If the defendant in error, or appellee, join in error, it shall be considered a waiver of want of proper service and return of citation and writ of error.

Rule III. If the plaintiff in error fail to file a copy of the record within the time prescribed by law, the cause may be dismissed, on producing to the court a copy of the citation served. And if any appellant fail to file a copy of the record, within the time required by law, the appellee may have the same dismissed, on presenting and filing a copy of the record, or a certificate from the clerk of the court in which the appeal was taken, under the seal of said court, showing that the appeal was taken.

Rule IV. No record or other paper shall be considered as filed until so marked by the clerk, with the words "error and citations excepted," and the clerk shall endorse the date of filing.

Rule V. Before any cause can be heard, the counsel shall furnish the court with an abstract of the record, printed or written in a plain legible hand; and the counsel on each side shall also furnish a brief, printed or written as aforesaid, containing the points and authorities relied on; and no counsel shall be heard unless the foregoing requisites be complied with. And in no case will the court receive a brief after the case has been argued.

Rule VI. If a record be imperfect and either party wish to have it corrected, diminution may be suggested, and Certiorari awarded; Provided, it be done in the first week of the term; but, in no means shall diminution be suggested after assignment of errors, and nullo est erratum pleaded unless the court may order it for information.

Rule VII. In all appeals from the superior court of chancery, counsel must prepare abstracts and briefs, as in other cases, subject to the same restrictions.

Rule VIII. The first, and fourth, and last Saturdays of each term will be set apart for the examination of applicants for license, and no other days appropriated for that purpose.

Rule IX. Every Saturday shall be motion day; and if counsel be not present, at the calling of the motion docket, their motion shall be dismissed, and no motion, once dismissed, shall be again heard.

Rule X. Only two counsel can be allowed to argue a case on the same side, unless by special leave of the court.

Rule XI. No re-argument will be granted, unless the party desiring the same, shall petition the court for that purpose, which petition must be signed by at least three members of the bar; and it shall be discretionary with the court whether such re-argument shall be allowed or not; and all applications for re-argument shall be made within four days after the decision, and not afterwards.

Rule XII. On a showing, predicated on affidavit, any counsel may be required to produce his authority, or show satisfactory evidence thereof, for prosecuting or defending any cause in this court; and on failing to produce

such authority, or furnish evidence, the cause may be dismissed.

#### RULE XIII.

No agreement between counsel will be regarded, unless reduced to writing and signed by them, or entered of record.

#### RULE XIV.

No motion will be heard unless the reasons in support of it are filed with the papers on at least a half a sheet of paper.

#### RULE XV.

No cause that has been dismissed shall be reinstated, unless it be on affidavit, setting out probable error in the proceedings.

#### RULE XVI.

A cause which has been set for a particular day shall not be re-set; and no cause can be submitted, or set, before it is reached on the docket.

#### RULE XVII.

At each term of the court, the docket will be taken up, and causes disposed of in their order, unless it be suggested in writing to the court, that certain causes have been brought up for delay; and if the court shall be satisfied of the truth of such suggestion, the court will take up such causes first, and make proper disposition of them.

#### RULE XVIII.

No motion will be heard unless it has been entered on the docket one entire day before it is called.

#### RULE XIX.

When a motion is made to dismiss, and the counsel either withdraws the motion, or suffers it to be dismissed, for want of presentation, it shall be considered as a waiver of the defect, on which the motion was predicated; and such defect will not be noticed by the court, unless it be so material that no judgment can be given.

#### RULE XX.

All assignments of errors shall be made on at least a half sheet of paper, and no assignment will be noticed which is made on the paper on which the record is made out.

#### RULE XXI.

No joinder in error shall be withdrawn for any other purpose than allowing the party to plead in bar to the writ of error.

#### RULE XXII.

Whenever a party shall rely on an excess in the calculation of interest, or damages for a reason for reversing the judgment, a true calculation shall be presented to the court, in writing and figures, with a certificate by some counsellor not interested in the cause, that the calculation is correct and no such error shall be noticed unless so presented to the court.

#### RULE XXIII.

All process returnable to this court shall bear teste in the name of the presiding Judge.

#### RULE XXIV.

No cause shall be submitted without argument, unless by approbation of the court.

#### RULE XXV.

In all appeals from the judgment of any circuit court, the securities must be approved by the court, and the bond must be executed during the term at which such appeal was prayed.

#### RULE XXVI.

In appeals from chancery, the rules of practice in that court shall be adopted as the rules of this court, so far as they can be made applicable.

#### To the Editor of the Commercial Bulletin.

##### BRANDON BANK.

I have read with attention the report of the Commissioners on the Brandon Bank, and beg leave to submit the following observations on some of the extraordinary statements sent forth in that document.

The report says, the Bank has advice of the sale of only 6,400 bales (out of 60,000 shipped) at 74¢ per lb, and if the balance sells for the same rate it will produce \$50 per bale; which, with 17 per cent they estimate as premium on exchange, will be equal to \$58 50 per bale, and will leave a balance to be realized by the bank, over and above the advance already received by them, of upwards of \$2,200,000!! Now every commercial man knows, that the price of cotton at Liverpool, and the depressed situation and gloomy state of the market was such, that the prospect is, their unsold cotton would not net more than the amount of the advances already received by them, and that consequently the whole of this balance of \$2,200,000 dollars is a perfect fiction!! Yet, in the face of such notorious facts connected with the value of cotton at Liverpool, the report with perfect coolness asserts, "the prospect is favorable for such a result;" "No doubt many credulous holders of the notes of this bank, are relying upon this fund as a source for payment, but they may rest assured that it will vanish like a thin-air," when the sales are closed and final accounts rendered.

It strikes me also, as a very curious circumstance, that some weeks after the shipping season had closed at Mobile, the bank should have no advice of any portion of their cotton at that port having been shipped, and that all the information in the report on that point, is the verbal declaration of the president, that he "has no doubt" 6000 bales have been shipped for the bank from that place!

From all I have heard and seen on the subject, both in Mississippi and here, I venture to assert—

1st. That the bank has not shipped more than 500 bales from Mobile, instead of 6000.

2d. That her aggregate shipments do not exceed 45 to 47,000 bales, instead of 60,000.

3d. That at the date of the report, the bank had advices of much more extensive sales than 6,400 bales, and at prices greatly below 74¢ per lb.

4th. That instead of realizing \$2,200,000 as a balance when the sales are closed, she will not receive, at the extent, more than the odd \$300,000.

5th. That the average net proceeds of all the cotton shipped for her account to Liverpool, will, in no event, exceed \$50 per bale; and will probably not more than cover the actual advance of \$30 already received by her.

If the commissioners who have signed the above report, are disposed to deny the pre-

ceding positions, I would recommend them to call upon the bank for their Liverpool letters up to 15th July, and their correspondence to 15th August, with their agents in New Orleans and Mobile, all of which must have been received by the bank previous to the date of the report, and then see if those letters will not fully confirm the assertion I have made.

The whole report, both as to facts and inferences, I consider as a gross deception on the public, and the general conduct of that bank since the suspension of specie payments, as injudicious and unjustifiable in the highest degree; and such as requires the severest investigation on the part of the Legislature of Mississippi, both in justice to themselves and to the general credit of the State and her banking institutions.

A MISSISSIPPIAN  
at New Orleans.

#### TURNCOAT!—TURNCOAT!!

With this name, the Vancorats are now trying to bully the honest men who have abandoned their party. "You are a turncoat," says an enraged Vancorat, the other day, to an independent farmer. "You lie," says the farmer, "it is you who are a turncoat from the principles you professed. I go for principle—you for party. I go for turning out the men who have raised the expenses of our government from twelve millions to thirty-nine millions of dollars—you go for keeping them in. I go against the men who have plundered the State out of its property, and the country out of its money—you lend yourself to their support. I am a freeman and support whatever measure appears to me honest and for the public good, you go for men, whose acts are selfish, and who have betrayed the interests of the people to enrich themselves. I go for a mixed currency founded on a specie basis, which your party have nearly destroyed by the attempts of the government to monopolize the specie of the country to itself.—You bawl out against shin-plasters to deceive the ignorant, while your party brought the curse upon the country, by tinkering with the currency. I am found with the majority of the People against increasing the powers of the President—you are struggling with a sinking minority to increase his power. I take the name of Whig, because your party have disgraced the name of democrat, and because the Whigs adhere to the principles held by Washington and Jefferson—you stick to the name of democrat, when the doctrines of your leaders, are notoriously federal. Now my dear sir, which of us is the turncoat?" The Vancorat dropped his head and sneaked off.—Tuscarora Advocate.

#### ADMISSION OF FLORIDA.

It appears by the late census of Florida, that she contains about 48,000 souls, nearly half of whom are slaves. Slaves are reckoned as three-fifths of the same number of whites, and hence Florida lacks only about 8,500 of the number necessary for her admission into the Union. The abolitionists, to be in season, are already busy at work in organizing an opposition to her admission as a Slave State. They are flushed with the full hope of victory, for, remembering the history of the Missouri question, they count confidently upon the co-operation of the President of the United States. The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of their active movements in reference to Florida, says:

"So it seems we are preparing for another 'Missouri question.' Should the abolitionists succeed in their efforts, we may bid farewell to the Union; for it never will survive the refusal by Congress to admit Florida into the number of the States, on the ground that its 'Constitution tolerates slavery.' That may be set down as certain. Our impression is, however, that a much less proportion of the members of Congress will give their votes against the admission of Florida than were found in the negative on the question of admitting Missouri into the Union. The latter, prior to its admission, was a 'neutral ground,' lying partly North, and partly South of the Ohio, while Florida from its geographical position, belongs as much to the slave-holding region as Maine does to the non slave-holding. Upon the 26th Congress, the elections for which have already been held in some of the States, will doubtless devolve the decision of this momentous question."

We like the spirit of the comments of the Mobile Advertiser. They are as follows: "We have no fears of the result. That great pacificator, the same man who stood forth for Missouri, in the hour of her greatest peril, upon whose head the greatest shock of the mighty conflict fell, and on whose voice hung the fate of this Republic; but who then, by his transcendent genius, averted the blow and calmed the storm, still holds a place in the councils of the nation. Henry Clay now, as in the Missouri contest, holds a moral power over the political force which opposes him sufficient to calm any tempest which the mistaken zeal of the abolitionists can excite. He can, as he has thrice heretofore done, 'save the Union!!'"

Increase of Population in Missouri.—Some idea may be formed of the immense increase of the population of this State, by comparing the results of the late election with the number of votes polled two years ago. In 1836, Missouri polled for Governor, 27,372 votes, and for Congress an average vote of 24,561. In 1838, she polled for Congress an average vote of 40,259, thus showing an increase within two years over the votes cast for Governor, of 12,884, and over the vote given for Congress of 11,073. If by this, we make the usual estimate, allowing one vote to every six souls, it shows an increase in our population, within two years, of 91,152. The result of the election in 1836 compared with the census of that year, showed that the number of votes given stood as one voter to every ten souls; by this we have an increase of population within two years of 156,920 souls, or a population of 402,560. The whole population of Missouri in 1836, was 244,208.

St. Louis Republican.

Silk Growing in Florida.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, writing from St. Augustine, says,—"All the experiments of our ancient city the present season in silk making are successful and interesting. We have at this time growing on our sandy but luxuriant soil and appropriate climate, nearly one million morus mulberry trees of various sizes. Our light lands must prove equally valuable (for silk culture) with our cotton and sugar soils; and we can supply silk for the whole American consumption and for exportation. Hundreds are preparing to enter upon silk growing, and there will be a rush for Florida at the final close of the Indian War. We have our thousands and tens of thousands of oranges that will bear another season, and thus restore this delightful fruit of our own country. Our oranges were considered the largest and best in New York market. We are having a delightful summer, and our city enjoys its usual health."

Remarkable Circumstance.—It is stated in the Charleston Courier of Tuesday, that in making arrangements for the receding of a house in the burnt district of that city, the workmen discovered that a parcel of coal remaining in the cellar was on fire, and a piece of fatline included in the same was also in a state of ignition, having without doubt been in that state since the morning of the 28th April last, a period of three and a half months, being protected from the air by the rubbish which had fallen on it. The fact is vouched by credible testimony, and deserves general attention.

Rhubarb Pie.—Every body who has a patch for a garden may grow this healthy and useful vegetable. The Northampton Courier states, that the rhubarb which makes such rich and delicious pies, will grow doubly well by placing an empty barrel over it. A friend had two plants by the side of each other. To test the fact he placed a barrel over one, and left the other unobscured. At the expiration of a fortnight the covered one had extended itself beyond the top of the barrel, while the other by its side had grown perceptibly but very little. One plant served in this manner will supply the family with materials for delicious rhubarb pies.

#### TALLEYRAND.

Among the numerous gossiping articles to which the death of Prince Talleyrand has given rise, the *Conseur de Lyons* gives the following: "For several years the Prince was debtor to the house of Lafitte, for a sum to which the interest was regularly added, and account of the balance sent to the Prince at the end of each year, but